

COPPER CONFERENCE MAY BE CALLED IN WASHINGTON SOON

IMPRESSION ABROAD IN TRADE
THAT MEETING BETWEEN COPPER
INTERESTS AND PRICE
FIXING COMMITTEE WILL TAKE
PLACE THIS WEEK

Although no date has been set as yet for the meeting which is to take place between copper interests and the price fixing committee of the war industries board at Washington, it is the general impression in the trade that the conference will be called for some time between the 15th and 20th of this month, says the Boston Financial News.

At this meeting the question of the price to be fixed for sales of the metal after November 1 will be decided. The present twenty-six cents per pound quotation expires on the date mentioned, and as heretofore just prior to the time when the question of prices was to come up, there are many of the smaller trade interests who are talking of a higher figure.

Those who are to attend the meeting in Washington are already arranging the details which are necessary prior to their departure, but it cannot be said that all the copper interests are agreed that an advance in the quotation should be asked for, and it is definitely known that at least one of the important trade interests is of the opinion that there will be no change in price after November 1.

While it is admitted that some of the smaller producing companies could stand an advance at present because of the increasing costs in expenses of operating, it is pointed out that many of the leading companies are doing fairly well under the war circumstances. However, it is likely that representatives of the high cost producers will attend the Washington conference and put up their arguments in favor of additional relief.

The buying of copper for war purposes continues on a large scale, and is absorbing the entire supply now in the hands of the dealers. As a matter of fact some additional orders have been placed for delivery during November and December, with the price to be paid being left open until an announcement is made from Washington late this month as to the new figure.

It is stated in the trade, however, that the future business of the past week was not as large as previously, probably to the fact that those who were anxious to cover their requirements had been satisfied, and the others are willing to wait until later before making contracts for their needs.

As heretofore no refined copper is available for outside consumers, and the sellers are not taking any contracts except those having priority rights of requisitions from the proper government authorities. These priority orders and requisitions can only be obtained by those doing war work.

Production figures which have come to hand thus far for September have shown decreases from the August totals. The Anaconda Copper Mining company, the Miami Copper company and the Phelps Dodge Corporation combined recorded a loss of about 5,600,000 pounds. The greater part of this drop is attributed to the labor situation, the loss of 3,100,000 pounds by the Anaconda alone being due to a strike which was called by the I. W. W. but which has since been settled.

WARREN DISTRICT WAGE SCALE NOW LEADS MICHIGAN

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pany of Michigan, recently announced an increase in wages for employees of

the parent company and subsidiaries, effective October 1.

The new schedule provides raises varying from 10 to 30 per cent, with the largest increases applying to employees now earning \$3.05 and less a day. The increase affects approximately 10,500 men.

Under the new schedule, conglomerate lode miners, company account, will receive a minimum rate of \$5 per day, trammers \$4.80, and experienced timbermen, \$4.25.

The minimum pay for amygdaloid miners, company account, will be \$4.80 per day, for trammers, \$4.60 and experienced timbermen, \$4.

The minimum rate of employees of other mines will be as follows: Miners, company account, \$4.80; trammers, \$4.60; hoisting engineers, first motion hoist, \$4.75; hoisting engineers, geared motion, \$4.50; firemen, \$4.25; experienced timbermen, \$4.

Classes of mill labor will receive wages as follows: Firemen, \$4.25; head runners, \$4; head feeders, \$3.75; rough and finisher boys, \$3.25.

BINGHAMPTON IS PAST STAGE OF MERE PROSPECT

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patriotic motives play a considerable part; otherwise a period of nearer normal prices for the quantities of supplies required would be awaited. The policy of going ahead under the existing circumstances, however, correspond with the attitude that has been maintained since the war by copper producers generally in the state in their endeavor to do all possible not only to supply immediate metal needs for war purposes but also to advance reserves of ore as far as possible against emergency requirements that may come up.

Mr. Cole said today that the financing of the proposed improvements for Arizona-Binghamton was the only question involved at the Prescott meeting. While he did not state that this had been accomplished, he intimated very strongly that it had been when he replied to question as to whether the work would be carried out with the direct response that it would. Coming from such a source, this reply is equivalent to assurance that the funds have been made available.

MIAMI COPPER PRODUCTION IN SEPTEMBER BIG

(Continued from Page One)

compared with 23 1-2 cents in the first six months of the present year, and 26 cents now in force. While the increased price would mean a serious loss in revenue, the higher production promised this year will more than offset this factor, so that the gross revenues should be substantially ahead of 1917.

W. D. GRANNIS IS OPENING RICH MOLYBDENITE MINES

KINGMAN, Ariz., Oct. 12.—W. D. Grannis and Porfirio Noll returned the first of the week from the molybdenite mines in Deluge Wash, where they completed the sinking of a fifty foot winze on one of the Grannis group. They brought with them samples of molybdenite and copper ore that looked exceptionally good. From appearance of the samples we would judge that another fifty feet would bring the winze into a much better grade of ore, as the samples show considerable leaching.

The group of claims, which were recently bonded to California people, is in one of the best mineralized sections of Cedar valley district and development ought to bring in some good producers. The ore carries values in molybdenite and copper, and is similar to all the ores along the big Copperville dike.

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TREATMENT OF WOUNDS TREATED OF BY EXPERT

Safety Engineer Dickinson
Tells How Injuries Under-
ground Should Be Handled
by Men

(By S. C. DICKINSON, Safety Engineer U. S. D. M.)

Injuries in which the skin is pierced or broken are called wounds. Wounds may be large or small, deep and shallow, clean and sharp, or ragged and dirty, all depending upon the force and instrument which they have been produced. In every wound there lies the possibilities of infection by pus germs, which means that inflammation will follow, more or less matter will form and there will be some absorption of poison from the wound, which may result in the more severe forms of blood-poisoning, and almost inevitable death.

External Germ Infection
These infections are caused by disease germs which get into the wound from outside sources, such as from the hands, clothing, rock ore, dust, etc., or in fact, from any that comes in contact with the wound.

There are more different and original treatments for wounds than there are types. Some of the wound treatments advanced by laymen are very dangerous. Infection is caused by germs which exist on everything and in everything, but the air—except when they have been killed by an antiseptic or by the heat and the following are septic, rather than aseptic.

Washing Wounds Dangerous

1. It was a practice in older times, and even until recent date, to immediately wash wounds with a solution containing carbolic acid or corrosive sublimate (bichloride of mercury), or some antiseptic agent. The idea was, that in washing the wound it was cleansed and in the application of a dilute antiseptic, the germs are usually not strong enough to kill the germs, and if they were they would also destroy the cells of the body, which help dispose of the pus germs. Experience has proven that instead of cleansing the wound, washing more often carries germs into it. Water is dangerous as it contains many pus germs.

Menace of Peroxide
2. Peroxide of hydrogen, commonly called "peroxide" is especially dangerous, as it washes germs into infected parts of a wound. Peroxide is not strong enough to kill the germs and its use should be strongly condemned.

3. Cobwebs, chewing tobacco and waste should never be used, due to the fact that they contain many pus germs.

4. The use of plaster must be absolutely condemned, for not only does the plaster seal the wound so that any germs within will be in most favorable position to increase in numbers, but, itself, most likely to be covered with pus germs.

5. Germs have no chance to escape when the wound has been sealed with collodion, therefore it should not be used.

Cloth is Taboo

6. Covering a wound with any piece of cloth is not the proper treatment.

7. A cut finger should not be put into the mouth as the wound will then be subject to contamination.

Exposure to the air is much safer than the application of anything which is not surgically clean or antiseptic.

Nature is Chief Physician

Treatment of open wounds is simple, but must be done with some intelligence. Nature is the chief physician whose aid never fails if due attention is paid to her laws. When a wound is made blood immediately makes its appearance, and in this blood, or serum, is nature's first application of an antiseptic. The living blood has a certain resistance to infectious germs.

DOWN TO "LAST BEANS" FINDS A RICH NUGGET

The Prescott Journal Miner states that recently a miner who had been unsuccessful and who was down to his last pot of beans, stumbled onto a gold nugget that weighed up \$160, in the Rich Hill region of Yavapai county. The man had been prospecting over the country that gave up many thousands of dollars in the early days and in passing down over the rough country on the Stanton side, saw the nugget sparkling through the dirt. There have been many such incidents in that rich region and it is to be hoped that this will not be the last nugget that will be picked up by some needy prospector.

40 WINTERS, 40 SUMMERS—SINCE THEN HAVE ROLLED AWAY

Forty winters and forty summers have rolled away since persons who are living and well today first took the prescription for "Number 40 For The Blood." "Number 40" is compounded from ingredients that are set down in the U. S. Dispensatory and other authoritative medical books as follows: "Employed in treatment of the glandular system, in blood poison, mercurial and lead poisoning, scrofula, rheumatism, catarrh, constipation, liver and stomach diseases. Under its use, acne, ulcers, nodes, tumors and scrofulous swellings that have withstood all other treatment disappear as if by magic."

Sold by Central Pharmacy, Bisbee, Arizona; Lowell Drug Co., Lowell, Arizona.

but the dying blood, such as that which escapes from a wound and clots upon the surface, is many times more destructive of germ life, than the living, the escaping blood also rids the wound of germs by washing them out, and the cells of the body are able to destroy many others. We should conclude then, that every wound is not infected by pus germs and must use every care not to infect it with our hands, by water, dressings, or anything else.

The Proper Treatment

The first aid treatment of a wound consists of the following:

A. Place the patient in a safe and comfortable position.

B. Remove the necessary clothing in order to inspect the wound.

C. Control the flow of blood, either by pressure or position. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, exposure to the air, or the pressure of the dressing is all that is necessary to stop bleeding.

D. If the wound contains grease, flush out with a solution of one part iodine to nine parts benzine or gasoline.

Use Dry Dressing

E. Apply a dry, antiseptic or sterile dressing, being very careful not to touch any part of the dressing that is going to touch the wound, and hold it in place with a triangular bandage. If iodine can be obtained (3% per cent solution) apply it to the injury and surrounding skin, allow to dry, then put on the dressing. Do not soak the dressing with iodine. Iodine is 100 per cent efficient if used within thirty minutes after a wound is received.

Treat shock.

G. Send the patient to a doctor.

Trivial Injuries Subtle Danger

The severe injury nearly always receives immediate surgical attention; it is the small injury—nothing but a scratch—which usually causes infection, and causes the patient temporary disability or the loss of a limb, or even life. Seventy-eight per cent of all the cases of infection result from seemingly trivial injuries.

JOHN WOLF TELLS HOW HE SHATTERED ALL FORMER RECORDS

VETERAN SHIPBUILDER AND
CHAMPION GENERAL FOREMAN
RIVETER OF WORLD TELLS HIS
METHODS OF PROCEDURE IN
GREAT CONTEST

"Before the American troops over-
yauler make a drive on the Hun they
make careful preparations days in ad-
vance. I follow the same principle in
getting ready for a riveting drive."

So spoke John Wolf, veteran ship-
builder, and champion general fore-
man riveter of the world, who on Fri-
day, September 13th, swept all past
riveting records into the discard at
the Hog Island shipyard.

The record for the entire yard on
that day was 192,242 rivets in eight
hours, or thirty-eight rivets per hour
per production gang. But the record
of Wolf and his forty-three produc-
tion gangs in yards No. 7 and 8, tower-
ed over the work of all other gangs in
the mammoth shipbuilding plant.

His gangs drove 19,937 rivets, or an
average per hour of fifty-five rivets.
Wolf also has supervision over two
school gangs who drove 503 rivets or
an average per hour per gang of
thirty-one rivets.

Wolf's achievement is considered of
vital importance to every shipyard in
the United States. In all yards speed
is one of the prime essentials in the
building of ships. The faster ships
are turned out, the quicker will the
allies bring the war to a victorious con-
clusion. In the Hog Island yard Wolf
has been confronted with conditions
which are prevalent in every yard in
the country. He has swept aside all
handicaps and whipped into shape the
speediest riveting gang in the world.
There is a feeling that his methods
could be adopted with splendid results
by every yard in the country.

Wolf is 58 years old, and a season-
ed shipbuilder of the old school.
For forty-one years he has been build-
ing ships, and he is familiar with every
turn and wrinkle in the shipbuild-
ing game in the United States. In

his time he has had a hand in the
building of between seventy and eighty
steel-riveted ships, many of them have
been steaming to and fro in the chan-
nels of ocean commerce for a score
or more of years. He is a small dark
complexioned man with face leathery
of energy. He began as a heater boy
when fourteen years old in the famous
shipyard of John Roach at Chester, Pa.
He became successively driller, reamer,
and riveter, and during his last
twelve years at the yard he was in
entire charge of the ways.

In 1908 he went to the Boston Navy
Yard where he served as a quartermaster for more than ten years. While
Boston he built fuel ships, target boats
and coal barges for the United States
Government, and did a lot of repair
work.

When this country entered the big
war and Uncle Sam needed a great
merchandise marine in the shortest kind
of notice, Wolf became one of the
most prized men in the United States.
He knows most everything there is to
know about building ships. He is ad-
mittedly one of the great shipyard's
powerful driving forces. In addition
to being a competent shipbuilder, he
is a natural leader of men.

"Riveters," he said, "were as scarce
as monkey wrenches in a parlor when
Uncle Sam opened the ball in the ship-
building game. We've had to make
'em, that's all."

"Every one of my forty-three gangs
of riveters were as green as fresh
pine only a short time ago. I got 'em
from the training school which has been
established in the yard by the industrial
relations group, United States
Shipping Board emergency fleet cor-
poration."

"I have worked like a coal heaver
whipping this raw material into shape,
and I want to say right now there are
no better working buddies in the
world. Any time of day or night I'll
stack my huskies against the cream of
the famous Scottish yards on the
 Clyde."

"What is the secret of the success
of my gangs? Well it's as simple as
the nose on your face. The first thing
I do is to put my huskies next to the
big idea in the shipbuilding game. I
hammer it into their heads that every
rivet they drive is equal to a stout
nail into the coffin of that arch chile
murder, the kaiser. In other words,
I make their part in this war game
so real that they pound rivets like
the boys over across pump machine
guns."

"To hit the hull's eye in a riveting
drive, you've got to prepare for it like
the Yanks arrange for a drive against
the Huns on the western front. When
General Pershing gets it into his head
that he wants to give the Hun a good
hard bump he takes a few thousand
Yank huskies back of the line, and
puts them through a stiff course of
sprouts in the way of intensive train-
ing. When the boys have completed
the course they are as hard as steel
nails and they can make through any-
thing."

"I lined things up for my drive in
much the same way. When things open-
ed up I had the holes all reamed and
the proper tools all in place. So when
the drive started we had a whirlwind
start, and the way we walked away
from the other gangs was good to see.
"According to my way of figuring
this thing called morale is blamed im-
portant in any game. I don't care a
rap whether it's soldiering or driving
rivets, you've got to have the boys
mentally and physically up to snuff. I
aim to keep my huskies standing right
up on their toes most of the time. In
the respect of keeping the boys in a
fighting mood, I am aided by my boss
riveter, Joe Diamond, who has been
in the game for more than twenty
years, and has worked in shipyards all
over the country. How about it Joe?"

Wolf turned to a stockily-built man
in soiled overalls and jumpers who
stood nearby.

Joe shifted bashfully from one foot
to another, and said:

"I try to do my bit, boss," he said,
"but all of us would go to—ll for you,
John, you know that."

Wolf grinned proudly.
"You see the spirit of my huskies,
don't you?" he said. "Why when the
drive was the hottest even our super-
intendent, Walter Blandford, got the
fever. He chuckled off his coat, grab-
bed a riveting hammer and drove 350
rivets. My huskies have the spunk
and the ginger that counts."

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